## WASHINGTON.

Important Documents Bearing on the · Andersonville Outrages Discovered.

High Rebel Officials Convicted by Their Own Handwriting of Having Authorized the Cruelties Practised on Our Prisoners.

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence.

Another Manifesto from Montgomery Blair.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1865. THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Wirs Military Commission received a note from General Bragg, a member thereof, stating that he was sick and unable to be in attendance. The commission, after considering the case with closed doors, adjourned

hither to testify in the Wirs case, have left Washington for their homes in Georgia. It will be recollected that Captain Wirz requested that they be permitted to visit him as his spiritual advisors. It is said, for some reason ed, they failed to obtain permission to visit the Old Capitol Prison for that purpose, and that Rev. Pather Whalen is responsible for the repayment of \$16,000 which he had borrowed to purchase supplies in

neral Baker has lately come into possession of the r book of the adjutant's office at Andersonville, tosat deal of new light upon the management of that in ns pen, and fixes the paternity of many brutal orbeyond dispute by letter press copies of the originates documents, which have been unearther ealy after long and untiring search, have been turned over to the Judge Advocate in the Wirz trial, and will be introduced by him in evidence, the case for the prosecu tion being reopened for that purpose. The complicity of high rebel officials in the prison atrocities bids fair to ne known from evidence furnished by themselves

which accompanied the President's message at the se send session of the late Congress has just been issued from the government printing bureau. It is a volume of 600 pages. Much of its interest has been lost by the delay of publication. The correspondence with France blication. The correspondence with France as far back as November, 1863, and is on the corgia and Florida, the iron-clads at Birkenhead, the military situation, numerous projects of intervention, Dayton to Mr. Seward, and dated December the British government informed M. Dro Lheys that an American vessel had been taken by the she had seen retaken by one of our own ships, and English government, therefore, resolved that it ald not recognize the right of the United States gov-ment to make prizes of the Confederate vessels, and submitted the proposition to the French government, with a view to adjust a declaration to that effect. The e his government would pursue in such an event and he did not wish to anticipate. Secretary Seward, in a letter to Mr. Dayton, said he was very thankful that the French government declined the proposition; that lawfully condemned a vessel; and he hazarded little in maying that under no circumstances was the government of the United States likely to recognize any capture or

newed remonstrances to the French government con-cerning the prosecution of the work on the rams which were being built in French ports, and the hospi-talities extended to the Fforida and the Rappahannock; and he added, for all the losses and damages which the government and citizens sustained by the depredations of the vessels in question, the United States, as they bedieve, justly holds the governments of the countries from which they have proceeded responsible, whenever they have been duly forewarned and have omitted proper

France would not take Texas as a gift, even if it were accompanied with a handsome douceur besides; that she does not want it and would not have it.

The volume also contains despatches from our minis-ters in Russia, the Netherlands, China and Japan, and markable watchfulness and activity in the protection of

Montgomery Blair issues in the Constitutional Union of to-day another manifesto, eight columns in length, in which he still further reviews the reasons for his former which he still further reviews the reasons for his former allegation as to the responsibility of Secretaries Seward and Stanton for the manguration of the war and its unnecessary protraction, and answers in detail the late published rejoinders to his opening attack of Mesera. Hoit and Weed and General Meigs. This later document is even more acrimonious than its predecessors, and upbraids the objects of his newspaper onelaught with being "the most implacable enemies to the pardon which the involuntary victims of their blunders ask at their hands." In the course of this letter he mentions the following circumstance:—

following circumstance:

Let me observe here: It was the fall of Sumter that produced on the instant the ordinance of secession and filled Virginias with troops from the Gulf States to carry it before the people. Its effect upon ordinary men may be conceived by the influence it exerted over General Lee. My father was authorized by the President and Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, to converse with General Lee and ascertain whether he would accept the command of our army in the field. The latter was written for, and he met my father at my house, where they conversed for an hour or more. It was a few days before the ordinance was passed. General Lee concluded the conversation by saying:—"Secession was anarchy," and added, "If he ewned the four million of slaves in the South he would cheerfully ascrifice them to the Union; but he did not know how he could draw his sword on his native State. He said he would see General Scott on the subject before he decided." A committee from the Virginia convention, while the General and my father convened, were hunting for him through the city. They met on his leaving the house. He repaired with them to consult with the convention, as I have since learned, about some mode of suttlement. The fall of Sumter settled the question for him and the convention.

MOUNTED BATTERIES.

The following is published to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MARILIMOTON, Sept. 29, 1866.

The following batteries are hereby designated to be resinted as the mounted batteries of their respective regiments, in accordance with General Orders No. 126, of July 29, 1865, from this office, vis:—Batteries I and K, Purst United States artillery; batteries C and E, Third United States artillery; batteries C and E, Third United States artillery; batteries B and G, Furth United States artillery, and batteries P and G, Firth United States artillery.

By command of Lieutemant General GRANT.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The military commission in session at Baltimore for the trial of Captain Beckwith, charged with fraudulent musters of soldiers in the Middle Military Department, have sent in their verdict in his case, and are now en gaged on his accomplices. They are likely to make short shrift of them all.

CAUTION TO PAYMASTERS.

The Paymaster General has issued a circular cautioning paymasters to guard carefully against attempts, now extensively prevalent, to pass forged discharge papers; and he has issued such orders as will baffle the attempts at fraud, both upon soldiers and the government.

MUSTERED OUT. CASHIERED.

The sentence of Lieutenant James O'Rourke, Fourth coming an officer and a gentleman, has been approved by General Augur.

The Christian Commission Bureau yesterday closed its susiness and transferred the whole of the stock of soldiers' and freedmen's goods to the Freedmen's Bureau. UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

surplus stock, office fixtures, &c., will be disposed of by sale. The claim agency business, to which the Commission has lately devoted much attention, and which has been very successful in their hands, will be continued. of about four hundred thousand dollars on hand. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounte

DECISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMIS The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue this morn

ng ordered the following ruling:-"Where income of any kind for 1864 was received in Confederate currency, the market value of such currency, estimated in govern be returned as income."

Secretary McCulloch will leave Washington to-morrow evening for his home in Indiana on private business, and will be absent for two weeks.

Major General Hancock, General Stahel and General

Horace Boughton, are at the Metropolitan.

Brevet Major General W. F. Bartlett has had his leave

of absence to go beyond the seas for six months extended Brigadier General Cyrus Hamlin, of Maine, is stopping

Senator Wilson arrived in the city to-day

APPOINTMENTS. The President to-day appointed George W. Chamber-lain to be United States District Attorney for the District of Colorado and Alexander Magruder United States Mar shal for the Northern District of Florida.

NEGROES IN ALEXANDRIA It is estimated that there are fully eight thousand ne-groes in the city of Alexandria, Va., all of whom are self-supporting, and who contribute to the maintenance of a considerable number of schools for colored people.

WORK ON THE CAPITOL EXTENSION SUSPENDED. Owing to lack of funds the work on the Capito on will be discontinued until Congress make further appropriations. The workmen will be dis-charged on Monday, excepting a small force to do such temporary work on the building as may be necessary to protect what is already commenced. Isaial Rogers, chief architect, has resigned, but whether in COLLECTION OF GOVERNMENT TAXES IN KENTUCKY. The Kentucky delegation, while here, arranged for that State to assume the payment of all United States taxes and to collect them by State machinery.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN ITALY, CONSTANTI-NOPLE AND BARCELONA. A despatch received from the United States Consul at Brindisi, Italy, dated August 30, says that the Asiatic cholera had made its appearance on the Adriatic coast of the Italian peninsula, and at the time of writing the despatch seemed to be spreading in all directions. terrible scourge, and the deaths for a long time averaged about one hundred per day; but it had apparently spent its force there, only some twenty new cases being

the ravages of cholera in that place have almost entirely ceased. If the steadily increasing decline continues it is scourge within ten days. The official reports show the number of deaths from this disease from noon of the 25th to noon of the 26th to have been fifty-two; from neon of the 26th to noon of the 27th, twenty-six; and from noon of the 27th to noon of the 28th, forty-three. A despatch from the same source, dated September 4, says that the last official returns show the number of deaths the preceding day to have been but fifteen. It is estimated by physicians and others that the number of victims of this scourge in Constantinople and vicinity will be found to be not less than fifty thousand.

The Consul at Barcelona, under date of September 9 reports the total number of deaths at that place from

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1865.
Sandwich Islands dates of the 2d inst. are received. No later news from the pirate Shenandoah had reached the islands, which was regarded as favorable to the safety of forty vessels in the Ochotak sea.

The Honoloui ron works, with a capacity for turning

News from Sam Francisco.
San Francisco. San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1866.
Arrived, ships Sacramento, Kate Dyer and Robin Hood, from Boston; Black Hawk and Garibaidi, from New York. Salied, ship Chieftain, for New York.
These arrivals impart considerable animation to trade, which is generally in a remarkably healthy condition. There is little tendency to speculation. A plethoric supply of money has induced the Bank of California to reduce the rate of interest to one per cent per month, which example will doubtless be followed by all the which example will doubtless be followed by all the

MREFILE, Sept. 28, 1865.
The Indian Commissioners arrived from Little Rock,

New Stramship Line to Brazil.—The fine steamship Havana—the pioneer vessel of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company—leaves for Rio Janeiro, from pier No. 47 North river, at noon to-day. The Havana has undergone a thorough overhauling and been put in first rate condition for sea. In view of the vast importance now being attached to Brazil and the South American republics in her neighborhood, the opening up of this new line is a move in the right direction. It is well that the two foremost Powers of both North and South America should cultivate kindly relations towards each other by affording facilities for friendly intercourse.

each other by affording facilities for friendly intercourse.

The Ambranchyman Prince.—A large photographic view of this forever infamous spot has just been published by Mr. J. P. Robins, of Park Bow. It is taken from the drawings of Mr. R. Snedon, he officer of engineers in the Ugion army, the was confined there for upwards of seven menths. It shows at a glance the arrangements to which so much disadful suffering was owing, and will seve to illustrate the text furnished by the evidence on the Wirz trial, and which forms one of the most dreadful charters in history.

#### THE ENGLISH CAPITALISTS.

the City-The Banquet at the Weddell Speeches by Sir Morton Peto, General Garfield, and Others. OUR CLEYPLAND CORRESPONDED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1865. English visitors set out upon their inspection of this city under the escort of the Board of Trade, who had carriages A PRESERVATIVE PICTURE

A neighboring photographer's establishment was first visited, where a picture was taken of the five principal personages of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The group represents Mr. McRenry in the centre, with Sir Morton Peto, the English chairman, and Ms. L'Hom-medieu, the American president, in the foreground, on either side attended by Messrs. Kennard, the engineer, and Wann, the financial manager of the company.
Copies of the picture, handsomely mounted
and framed, will ornament the waiting rooms and
dining halls at the different stations of the road where they are intended to be preservative of the original men and history of its construction.

The carriages next conveyed the distinguished gentle-men around the city. The numerous manufactories, the founderies, forges and the Reservoir were success

men around the city. The numerous manufactories, the founderies, forges and the Reservoir were successively visited and inspected. After a trip to the depots of the Atlantic and Great Western and the other roads converging at this point, they were driven over the length of Euclid avenue, the beauty of which they admired very much. The statue and monument to Commodore Perry in the square, at the head of Detroit street, was also among the interesting objects shown them.

THE PARTY ON CHANKE.

After lunch at the hotel the party again entered the carriages and were driven to the rooms of the Board of Trade, where a number of the merchants of the city, as well as a large deputation of ladies, were in waiting to welcome them. They were introduced to the assemblage by Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board, who welcomed and presented them a brief address.

Sir Morton Peto, in responding, pointed to the fact that Cleveland was the intermediate point between the great Superior ore mines and the coal mines as proof of the fact that her iron manufacturing interests were destined to be of immense extent.

Responses to the address and the welcome were also made by Messrs. McHenry and Kelsall, after which the party returned to the hotel.

An excursion on the lake had been arranged to succeed the visit to the Board of Trade rooms, but, with a kindly consideration for the comfort of their guests after the fatigues of an all-night journey from Buffalo, the committee omitted it from the programme.

TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINEE.

Those of the travellers who had not retired to obtain a brief period of rest before the banquet in the evening next witnessed a trial of steam fire engines in froat of the obtel, to which place, to afford an illustration of the operation of the Fire Department, they had been summoned by springing the electric alarm. The exhibition was a very satisfactory one.

one.

Chief Justice Chase, who is here on a visit of examination of the lake revenue cutters contracted for during his connection with the Treasury, communicated to Mr. L'Hommedicu his hope and expected pleasure of being able to join the party at Cleveland; but at the time of their departure this morning he had not returned from his cruise on the lake. He will probably, however, be in time to participate in the closing festivities at Meadville.

ville.

THE BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

The banquet at the Weddell House in the evening, in honor of the European visitors, was largely attended, and was a most fest-wegathering. Among the prominent gentlemen present were ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio; Major General W. B. Hazen, United States Volunteers, and Brigadier General T. M. Gardeld, United States Volunteers. The chairman of the Board of Trade, Mr. Chamberlain, precided. After the discussion of an elegant bill of fare, the carb of which was handsomely printed in crimson on slips of white satin, the toasts and speeches were in order.

The toasts "The Queen" and "The President of the

Mr. McHenry, in responding, returned thanks, and onumerated briefly the history of the enterprise which had occasioned their visit.

Sir Monron Pero also responded. He said it was a matter of great delight to them that on their arrival in New York harbor they were met by a vessel built in Cleveland, on which Mr. Kennard had come to greet them. The object of their visit to this country was no sinister one. All was above board. Their road was a great success—a fact which would be very evident when he stated that its receipts were equal for the same space of time to those of the most important railway in England, and that without detracting appreciably from those of older roads. Great rivalry used to exist between the roads in England leading to London. But within two years a system of reciprocity had been instituted with a wondrously profitable result to the companies interested. He advised harmony between the different lines. Harmony resulted beneficially to the traveller as well as to the companies. Their visit had much pleased them, and they had been much more fortunate than some of their friends who had invested their funds in Confederate bonds. (Laughter.)

its vastness, and he would assure them that his government was fully propared to recognize the independence of this country in every respet. He had seen no mend cancy here, and if a true government is, as defined, the one which secures the greatest good to the greatest number, then indeed had Americans reason to be proud of their country.

The next tonst—"England and the United States—May their friendship not wane while time lastsi—was responded to most eloquently by General Garfield. It was a question whether, from the time of Runnymede down to the present, there was a more free, culichtened and stable government than that of England. Treason could not affect such real, true governments as those of the two countries. The day when assassination could overturn a government was gone by. The speaker traced a parallel between England and America, which exhibited the justice and excellence of their respective governments—which should ever render them one in the work of progress and civilization.

The fifth toast, "The men who sustained American nationality in Europe," with a sentiment to the memory of Richard Cobden, was responded to by ex-Governor Tod. He hoped when the "Bine Book" came to be published it would appear that England had acted in every way properly in the international relations of the two countries. Sir Morton Peto had assured him it was so. Still, he thought the Alabanaa might have been more closely watched. (Laughter.) He also thought that her Majesty might have omitted to demand the restoration of Mason and Sildell, and be content with a declaration that no insuit to the British government was intended. This was his private opinion. Many of the best Union men had, he knew, maintained the opposite. But when the demand was made he was thankful that the country had a President and Secretary of State with discretion and pluck enough to meet the emergency as it needed. It was an established principle that the fag covered the cargo, and Mason and Sildell were certainly outlied to as much protection as a

The European Capitalists at Meadville.

MRADVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865. ville, have been the recipients of every manifestation of good will from its inhabitants. An illumination took fine display of fireworks. Later in the evening a public

The English railway princes arrived here to-day in company with several gentlemen from Meadville. They number of the large flowing wells and partaking of a

ELMIRA, Sept. 29, 1865. arrived here this evening. They were entertained with a dinner at the Hathaway House by the officers of the Eric Railroad Company. They proceed to New York to-morrow.

to-morrow.

Arrest of a Bogus Bank Bill Circulator. The police of this city have arrested william Plats for circulating and designing to circulate bogus bank bills. A package of twenty thousand dollars was sensed on his premises. The bills were mostly free on the Egg Harbor Bank of New Jersey. This bank is an institution which failed some time ago. Plats confesses that he had skity thousand dollars of the stuff, a persion of which he sold to a party in New York.

## MISSISSIPPI.

The Political Status in That

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

Three Ex-Rebel Candidates in the Field.

They Ask Support on the Ground of Their Service in the Field.

&c.

Our Jackson Correspondence. JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16, 1865.

A three days' trip from Cairo on board the palatial steamer Mepham, Captain Conway, clerk Condiff, brought me safely to "Vicksburg on the hills." The few lents worthy of note along the great Father of Wagrowing cotton on either side of the river worth mention ng and but few fields of corn. I learned that up the Yazoo river a great deal of corn had been planted in the turing. In consequence Mississippi will be obliged to draw rations from other States for another year. There are considerable quantities of old cotton—mostly in a di-lapidated condition—on the levees at Memphis, Vicksbe bringing it into market as rapidly as possible. There is now but little of it left in the Yazoo counthe levees are in a fearful condition, and acre taken to prevent this destruction of terra firms. The control neither the capital nor labor requisite for the con struction of levees. The matter occasions fearful appredences will soon be precipitated into the river, unless ome measures are adopted to prevent the constant lanrate a resolution favoring the building of Mississipp make a ten strike on this question. The only chance l see is for the HERALD to take up the matter and lay it be

PROM VICKSBURG TO JACKSON rain-I believe they call it a train-a ricketty car and broken down, wheezy locomotive, on the Southern road

broken down, wheezy locomotive, on the Southern road for Jackson. I admit that I felt not a little uncomfortable, on entering the car for a trip through the guerilla region, to find my compagnons du copage all of the gray linsey order, and full of the villanous compound they call "old corn whiskey" in this region. The presence of a "live Yankee" created considerable sensation and drew forth some uncomfortable expressions from the chivalry, but as they confined themselves altogether to this mode of torture, I made "discretion the better part of valor" and got along finely. The welcome appearance of a licutenant in blue with a small squad of chonyhued nephews of Uncle Sam contributed wonderfully to my relief, and I puffed my cigar defantly in the face of my termentors—now as reticent and quiet as lambs. "How much to Jackson?" said I to the mau with the steel badge. "One-fifty to Big Black, sir." I soon found that Big Black was sixteen miles, en reac, and that we were to have the exquisite pleasure of an eighteen miles ride in an ambulance, and a terrible road, and the night as dark as Erebus. It seems to one traveling in this country as though Time had rolled back a decade in the last four vears, although the facilities for transit were never the best. I shall not weary your readers with a recital of the horrors of that ride in the ambulance to Bolton, or the succeeding journey to this place over a Southern railroad—little better—as they could not appreciate it. My presence here convinces me and will satis'y them that I arrived alive, and they shall have the benefits of my success. The country is excessively wild, with no evidences of civilization except the whiskey shops, which are, erected at every crossroad, and to which the people here, and weary travellers, go as naturally as a bear goes to honey. They are an advantage, however, in one respect, as many a guerilla and cotton thiof is nabbed up by the military while laying in their supplies. I saw no signs of industry, except in the small towns. It was one suc

tive and releatiess war—is repeated in an aggravated degree with every step, and but few rays of hope illumine the retrospective darkness. But the most interesting feature in Mississippi now is the most interesting feature in Mississippi now in the measures of Provisional Governor Sharkey, by the consent and with the endorsement of President Johnson, an election is to be held on the 2d of the coming October. In order to write "with malice toward none, but with charity to all," and give a full, free and imparital record of facts regarding the canvass, I have saited two days without writing you. I have held conferences with Governor Sharkey, General Osterhaus (commanding the district), and with several prominent critzens, including the editors of the Missispicas and Nors, and General F. P. Starke and other ex-rebe officers. Taking their statements, and making a fair deduction, I think it shall be able to present a correct photograph of the political horizon. The candigates for Governor are as follows:—Judge E. S. Fisher, of Taliahatchie; Wm. S. Pation, of East Mississippi, and General Humphreys, of Vicksburg. There is no political distinction between them. Each one is running on his own popularity, and from what I can learn will carry his own section. There is here a striking illustration of the State right dogma carried to extremes. The people are making locality the very size qua non upon which they base the claims of the different candidates. It is, perhaps, useless to say that all these candidates were bitter rebels. There was and is no difference between them on this ground, as far as principle is concerned, for they all rustained the rebellion as far as in them lay. Humphreys, to be sure, gave it a physical supposed that Judge Fisher will be elected as he is acknowledged to be the most competant man of the barden of the resident's terms of annesty, and has not yet been pardoned. This will militate to his derirment, as it is not only possible, but very probable, that he wood allowed to occupy the gubantorial

issuing general orders. On the other hand, provisional governors and their subordinates, having just ascended the throne of authority and grasped the sceptre of power, are too apt to abuse that authority and power. Practically, Governor Sharkey and General Osterhaus work together harmeniously; but it is very easy for a discerning individual to see that jealousy, if not animosity, exists to no small degree with both. Vide the late conflict. Apropos of this, the Governor has done little or nothing towards raising his militta, although he was sustained by the President, Query: Was not the sapproval of the President, already made public, accompanied with some private advice?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY

meets with a very hearty approval from the majority of the people here. Why not? They have received more liberal terms from him than their gailty consciences would permit them to ask or expect. They say themselves that they have been most agreeably disappointed, and instead of finding the President the ambitious revengeful executive they had expected, they see him dealing out magnanimity with a lavishness never equalled.

dealing out magnanimity with a lavisiness never equalled.

There is a great antipathy here to the Freedmen's Bureau, and no one is more antagonistic to it than Governor Sharkey himself. The Governor says that so long as the bureau is in operation it will be impossible for planters to make a crop with negro fabor. They congregate in the camps, and, so long as they can get a bite to est, refuse to work. I do not believe it is the intentions of the bureau or its agents to bring about this state of things; but I know that, often, in their over zealousness in behalf of the negro, they fail to pay any attention to the requirements of the white man or the necessities of industrial pursuits. It is a fact very solf-evident, that, while labler is required to a great extent throughout the State, large numbers of negroes are diling about the streets, picking up an occasional quarter for some little chore. Whose fault it is I cannot tell, More than likely both parties are more or less to blame. More anon.

The Cotton Crop of Mississippi. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1865.

Accounts from Northeast Mississippi represent the prospects of the next cotton crop as very poor, the newith the planters. The planters, however, are cheerful, and will do their utmost to make up a crop.

#### **NEWS FROM TEXAS.**

Perrific Storm Along the Gulf Coast-Indians and Jayhawkers to be Put Down-Important Address by Governor Hamilton-The Cotton Crop, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27, 1865. Hon. David G. Burnett has arrived here from Texas en route to Washington with a large petition praying for the pardon of Jefferson Davis.

Galveston was visited by the most terrific storm ever witnessed on the 13th inst. Several houses were blown down and others moved from their foundations. Trees and fences were also prostrated in every direction No lives fortunately were lost

The town of Osage, on the Sabine river, also felt the ous parts of the place, and the fragments of one fell upon its tenants, mortally wounding one person and Other accounts of the storm from different portions of

San Antonio advices say that General Merritt is active ly engaged in sending large detachments of cavalry to hunt down the Indians and jayhawkers, and otherwise

protect the frontier.

General Custer will soon be ordered to Austin to engage in operations in that quarter.

The Houston Telegraph says that there is hardly any complaint against the proceedings of the military officers in the State, or interference with or opposition to the civil appointments of Governor Hamilton, whose admin-

tration of affairs is giving universal satisfa-Governor Hamilton recently delivered an important address, which is everywhere regarded as very conciold political wounds, while it is still uncompromisingly

A letter from Texas says that the destruction of cotton by the army worm is really alarming. In many districts not more than a fourth or a third of the crop will be

# NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.

The Equinoctial Storms-The State Elec-

tion, &c. A circular issued from the headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen to-day says that whenever judicial offi-

tion to act justly, no interference will be allowed with them by the bureau. The equinoctial gale was severely felt along the Gulf coast. Several boats were blown ashore and others dam-

State, a day or two ago, and did immense damage. The people living in the adjoining counties are preparing to rescue the victims. It is supposed that the inhabitants of the place, amounting to several hundreds, have been

Fragments of furniture, houses, &c., were found affoat

that place was visited by a terrific tornado, and that all the houses there were capsized with the exception of

grimage in regard to the Jackson Railroad, and to attend

Governor Wells, of Louisiana, has issued a proclama tion calling for the election of State officers and mem The delegates to the Louisiana Democratic State Convention have been elected.

The Fourteenth Maine regiment has been mustered ou

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29, 1865.

A convention of the colored freedmen of the State met o-day in this city, Rev. J. H. Hood presiding.

The President, in a temperate speech, stated the object of the convention to be to demand the admission of colored men as witnesses in the courts of law, their representation in the jury box and the right of suffrage. These, by God's help, he said, they would have. He counselled the members to maintain a respectful demeanor, and to use respectful language in doors and

There is no excitement in the city. General Hardin has ordered the soldiers to keep out of the streets, but to be ready in case of need. The people are not disposed

The War in South America.

MARCH OF THE PARAGUAYAN ARMY—LOSS OF
TWENTY SHIPS OFF MONTEVIDEO.

RIO JANENO, August 25, 1866.

Nothing decisive has occurred at the theatre of war in

Nothing decisive has occurred at the meate of war in Paraguay.

Fiores continued his forced marches to join Canavans. The Emperor of Brazil was at Cachaira, where the Count d'Eu arrived on the 8th of August.

The Paraguayans were marching upon Urrigayana, and had committed atrocities in Corrientes.

A terrible tempest has occurred at Montevideo, causing the loss of more than twenty ships.

the loss of more than twenty ships.

A BRAZILIAN LOAN IN LONDON.

[From the London Times (city article), Sept. 14.]

Proposals for a new Brazilian five per cent loan of £5,000,000 sterling was issued this (13th) evening by Messrs. Rothschild The subscription price is 74, payable by instalments extending over the next twelve months, a discount being allowed of five per cent on payments by anticipation, and dividend will run from the lat inst. The bonds are to be issued for thirty-seven years, redeemable by annual drawings, to which a sinking fund of one per cent per annum and the interest on all redeemed bonds will be applied.

A FARNCH TREATY WITH URAGUAY.

A FRENCH TREATY WITH URAGUAY.

The Paris Moniteur of September 15 publishes an imperial decree promulgating the arrangement concluded between France and the Oriental republic of Uriguay on the 7th July, 1855, for the purpose of again putting into force the convention of trade and navigation signed on the 8th April, 1855, between France and that country, which had fallen into abeyance.

Southern Markets.

New Oningam, Sept. 25, 1866.

Cetton Srm; sales of middling at 46c. Exchange

### THE REVOLUTION.

The Result of the South Carolina Convention.

The Secession Ordinance Repealed and Slavery Abolished.

Repudiation of the Rebel War Debt by the Alabama Convention.

The South Carolina Convention.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1866.
A despatch has been received by the President at councing the following action by the South Carolin

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 28, 1865. and unanimous session of fifteen days. They have repealed the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, equalized the representation of the Senate and faxation throughout the State, giving the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, ordered voting in the Legislature by viva noce, endorsed the administra tion unanimously, and directed a commission to submit a

They have likewise appointed Judge Wardlaw, Alfred Hager and Colonel Dewkins to visit the Preside reference to Jefferson Davis, Governor Magrath and Mr

The election of Governor and members of the Legis ature will take place on the 18th of October, and James

It is understood that Governor Perry will be sent to

The members of Congress will be elected in Novembe An extra session of the Legislature meets on the 25th

All are loyal and in good spirits.

The Alabama Convention.

Washington, Sept. 29, 1865.

The President has been informed by felegraph that the Alabama Convention, by a vote of sixty to ninetoen, has passed an ordinance providing that all debts created by indirectly, are thereby declared void, and that the Gen eral Assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are thereby forbidden to ratify the same, or assume to provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof; and the General Assembly of the State shall have no au-thority, and are forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the Con-

ederate States, its agent, or its authority. The Convention has also decided, by a vote of sixtyone to twenty-five, to submit the amendments to the

stitution to a popular vote. Arrest of Chauncey Johnson.

HE IS SUSPECTED OF STEALING ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM THE OFFICE OF ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY—IT IS ALSO ALLEGED THAT HE STOLE TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOL-LARS FROM BELMONT'S BANKING HOUSE—JUDGE DOWLING COMMITS HIM TO THE TOMBS, ETC.

Charles Jones, alias Chauncey Johnson, one of the me oted characters known to the Metropolitan Police, was resterday arrested by Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a money package, containing one thousand six hundred dollars in bank bills, from the office of Adams' Express Company, No. adway, on the afternoon of the 26th inst. On th day Mr. William McGill, money delivery clerk of the express company, saw Johnson in the office just previous to the money being missed, he being behind the co

where he had no business. testified to seeing the prisoner behind the counter going from desk to desk as if in transaction of some important wanted, Johnson replied that he was waiting for the 9money clerk." He was ordered to take a position outide the counter, soon after which he left and the money was missed. Johnson is fully identified by Mr. McGill and also by Mr. Bulkley as the man they saw

counter just before the money was missed.

Johnson was taken before Justice Dowling, where Clarence A. Seward, Esq., appeared on behalf of the express company. After the depositions had been taken Mr. Seward contended that the ovidence was sufficient to commit the prisoner for trial, while Mr. Wm. F. Howe, who represented Johnson, entered into an elaborate argument with the view of showing that his client was entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him, and moved for his discharge. Justice Dowling denied the motion, and postponed the further hearing of the case till next Monday morning. In the meantime Johnson stands committed to the Tombs.

This prisoner is also suspected of stealing a package, contaming \$25,000 in \$500 and \$1,000 five-twenty bonds, from Belmont's banking house, Wail street, near William, on Thurslay afternoon.

Since Johnson's arrest he has been positively identified by one of the banking house clerks as the man he saw standing in front of the office counter, with one hand extended over it as if reaching for something. This clerk asked Johnson his business, and in reply he said he was waiting to see Mr. Weitzel, the cashier. A few moments subsequently Johnson disappeared, and so did the \$26,000 package of bonds. The examination of Johnson on this charge will take place before Justice Dowling this morning, at which time it is supposed the clerk referred to will make an affidavit against the prisoner.

Johnson has served two terms in the State Prisonone for stealing \$34,000 from the Bank of the State of New York, which sum was recovered by detective Keefe, deceased; and the second conviction was fer breaking into and robbing the dry goods store corner of Church and Duane streets of a large amount of goods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, Sept. 29, 1865

of the 8th instant, published in Matamorea, Mexico, that General Carvajal, meaning, I presume, General Antonio Carvajal, had been defeated, wounded and captured near Tugpan, in the State of Vera Cruz, together with "a force of filibusters," &c. As there is another Mexican General Carvajal, whose field of operations for some time past has been the frontier of Mexico, and whose full name is José M. J. Carvajal, for whose success we and many friends in this country feel a deep interest. whose full name is Jose M. J. Carvajal, for whose success we and many friends in this country feel a deep interest, not wishing his name to be mistaken for that of the aforesaid General Antonio Carvajal by those who may not have heard of him, we deem it our duty to say that, however little orodence such reports about the supposed General Antonio Carvajal are entitled to, it is a different person from General Jose M. J. Carvajal, who, far from being either wounded or captured, is now carnestly engaged in contributing, as he best might, towards the re-establishment in his afflicted country of the Junes government, which is the legitimate and rightful government of Mexico. We have the honor, and take great pleasure to merit the consideration of General Jose M. J. Carvajal, and we know, from his own pon, his present whereabouts, though we are not at liberty to make it known. We will only add, in conclusion, that the abovementioned papers, M. Ramchero and H. Comercio, are both published by the enemies of the republic, and that they would not be true to their principles—for which we are constrained to do them justice—if they did not strive to flatter themselves and their comrades, through false statements, with successes which, in reality, they know do not belong to them.

News from Fortress Monrue.

FORTHERS MONROR, Sept. 27, 1860.

Arrangements were commenced to-day to raise the Congress from where she was beached, and put her in

A heavy easterly wind has been blowing for several days, and, in consequence, from seventy-five to eighty-five sailing vessels have taken shelter in this harbor.

FORTRES MONROS, Sept. 28, 1866.

The steamer S. O. Pierce, from Richmond for this place, ran on the wrock of the old steamer Florida, of Newport's News last evening, which greated some excitement. No material dimage vis done.

The New Raves, Grain, Sept. 29, 1966.
The New Raves steam any will was bursed to the ground last night. Loss \$50,000, inquity in New York edges. See Origin of the fire is an income.